

keep under lock and key.

- d. Dispose of left over spray materials and empty containers promptly and safely.
- e. Keep pesticides from getting into fish ponds, streams and water supplies.
- f. Avoid drift of pesticides to adjacent areas or to crops that may be eaten by man or animals.

10. Phytotoxicity, or Plant Injury:

A pesticide or mixture of pesticides may cause injury to certain plants.

The condition under which the injury occurs may vary considerably depending upon temperature, humidity and other environmental factors. In general, it is best to apply pesticides during the cooler part of the day. Nursery plants are less likely to be injured when protected by at least broken shade as opposed to being in direct sun.

Some injury has been observed on hibiscus at times from malathion sprays. Lack of sufficient plant moisture may be a contributing factor to this injury. Malathion has caused injury to some varieties of roses including Caledonia, and some ferns such as Boston, maidenhair and pteris. Dimethoate (Cygon) has caused injury to several plants including buford holly, hibiscus, golden raintree, crepe myrtle, orchid tree and most varieties of chrysanthemums. It is a good practice to water or irrigate ornamental plants 1 or 2 days before applying pesticides. Some materials injure plants when there is a shortage of moisture. Be sure to check the manufacturer's label for the listing of plants which may be injured by the pesticide.

11. Specific Pests and Their Control:

a. Scales:

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There are many different kinds of armored and soft scales that attack ornamental plants. Most scale insects attach themselves to their host plant soon after hatching, and rarely do these insects ever move from their feeding site for the rest of their lives. Scale insects feed by inserting a tiny thread-like beak into the plant and sucking out the plant juices.

(1) Control:

Scale insects are more difficult to control as they become older and larger, and also where the infestation builds up severely. Gardeners are urged to make frequent inspections of their plants and to make thorough spray applications when the scales are still in the young stages and before populations become large. Often, the presence of a scale infestation is not noticed because many scales are found primarily on the undersides of leaves. Be sure to examine these areas carefully.

Malathion is effective against many scale insects. Add 2 to 3 teaspoons of the 50-57% malathion emulsion concentrate to one gallon of water to make up the spray. If you use the 25% malathion wettable powder, add 5 to 6 level tablespoons per gallon of water to make up the spray. The higher dosage is required for the difficult-to-control species. Repeat the spray application in about 2 to 3 weeks. In cases of severe scale infestations, a third spray may be needed.

Dimethoate (Cygon) is a new material which has been more effective than malathion against scales, mealybugs, whiteflies, aphids, thrips and leaf miners. Put 1 teaspoon of 43% Cygon emulsion concentrate in one gallon of water to make up the spray. Where scale populations are heavy, repeat the spray application in 2 to 3 weeks.

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